

FIRE IMPERILS LIVES OF GIRLS IN BOX PARTY

Pupils of a Washington Boarding School Have Narrow Escapes.

TRANSFIXED BY DANGER

Graphic Description of Rush for Safety—The Misses Eddy in the Party.

The almost miraculous escape from the Iroquois theater fire of a box party of young women, including a number from Washington, forms one of the most remarkable incidents of the holocaust. The young women were pupils of Mrs. Somers' school at Eleventh and M Streets northwest, and were in Chicago on a holiday visit.

The box party was given by Mrs. Iroquois A. Keyes, of Evanston, Ill., and included her daughters, Mrs. Harry B. Pearson and Miss Katherine Keyes, Miss Elsie Elmore, of Astoria, Ore.; Miss Grace Hill, daughter of Charles F. Hill, Greenwood Avenue, Chicago; Miss Marie Peters, of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Cornelia Arnsby, daughter of Mrs. J. K. Arnsby, of Evanston; Elizabeth and Josephine Eddy, daughters of Morris R. Eddy, and nieces of Mrs. Somers, of Washington, and Miss Charlotte Plamondon, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, of Chicago.

For School Girl Friends. The party was given by Mrs. Keyes for the school friends of her daughter, Katherine, and was preceded by a luncheon at the Auditorium Annex. They were late in reaching the theater, and occupied the two front boxes on the south side of the theater.

Miss Plamondon, who waited until the fire caught in the curtains over the front box in which she sat, before attempting to go out, has given a graphic description of the fire. According to a dispatch from Chicago today, Miss Plamondon described her experience as follows:

Miss Plamondon's Escape. "I can't tell you how I escaped. I only know that when the flames began to crackle over my head and dart down from the curtains of our box I leaped over the railing of the box and fell in the arms of some man. I think he was connected with the theater, for he immediately set me down in a seat and told me to be quiet for a moment.

"Then I think I lost all reason. I have a vague recollection of having been pushed up the side aisle that runs along by the boxes. It was as quiet as death for a moment. The great audience rose like a single person, but no sound escaped it. Those in front were wedged in the doorways. Then a scream of terror went up that I shall never forget. It rises in my ears now. Women screamed and children cried. Men were shouting and rushing for the entrances, leaping over the prostrate forms of children and women, and carrying others down with them.

"I was soon sensible of the fact that I was being carried along in the mass of frantic humanity that surged toward the main entrance. I did not feel any pain or suffocation. My mind seemed to be a blank as I think of it now, excepting for this screaming of the women and the crying of the children. It pierced right through you.

Dashed Against a Pillar. "Back of me, I remember, there was a sheet of flame that seemed to be gathering in volume and reaching out for us. Then I forgot again and not until the crowd surged toward the wall and caught me between it and the marble pillar did I realize that I was doing and just what position the danger was. The pain revived me. I know I was almost crushed to death, but it did not hurt. Nothing could hurt with the screaming, the agonized cries of the women and children ringing in my ears.

"And then, somehow, I found myself out on the street, and the dead and dying around me. When I realized that I was out of the place and safe from the fire and crush, all my strength seemed to leave me. My knees trembled, and for the life of me I could not have taken a step. The cold air braced me after a moment, and I went around to the drug store, where the dead were being brought in, and the poor actresses and chorus girls were coming in with little on them. I remembered I helped to dress some of the chorus girls, and expressed pity for them, but what else I did I don't know.

Realization of Danger. "Miss Elmore and myself managed to keep together, and found each other soon after we got out on the street. When Miss Hill was pushed out of the entrance she ran as fast as she could to the Marshall Field store.

"I never felt as I did when the fire first started and it dawned upon us that the theater was on fire. It seemed like a dream at first.

Miss Plamondon's two sisters were sitting only three seats distant from the boxes in which there were other members of the Keyes party. In this party were Augustus Eddy, brother of the Eddy girls in the box, and Carroll Shaffer, son of J. C. Shaffer.

Mr. Eddy, Miss Plamondon says, made a heroic effort to reach the box in which his sisters sat, but was carried along by the mob, which heeded him in and swept him off his feet. He managed to escape, however, after a hard struggle, and was among the first to greet his sisters in the street.

Mrs. Keyes managed to find his family soon after he arrived on the scene.

Mrs. Somers, principal of the school, is not in Washington at the present time. She went to New York to spend the holidays, and Mrs. Hensley, of 127 M Street northwest, is acting principal. She says she has received no word from any of the girls from the school, but from the newspaper accounts she has read she is satisfied they are safe and unhurt. The girls now visiting in Chicago are expected to return to school next Monday.

CALL FOR CHANGE IN THEATER CONSTRUCTION

Views of Fire Chief Belt and Marshal Bieber.

TO KEEP STAGE SEPARATE

Loss of Life Results From Poisonous Gases Rather Than From Flames. Some Local Fires.

Chief Engineer Belt and Fire Marshal Bieber, of the District Fire Department, stated to a Times reporter today that a fire similar to the one which occurred in Chicago yesterday could occur in any theater in the world, notwithstanding the fact that they are supposed to be fireproof.

Chief Belt further stated that eight out of ten persons killed in fires are suffocated, and are not victims of the flames.

The great danger in modern theater fires, said the fire chief, "is from the gases, and not the actual fire itself. The disaster in Chicago yesterday, although fearful to contemplate, will no doubt be a lesson that will save many lives that were lost in this instance.

A Fireproof Wall.

It demonstrates one fact, which I have been endeavoring to impress upon the authorities, that the stage in every theater should be separated absolutely from the auditorium by a fireproof screen wall. Some theaters in this city have fireproof screen walls which are fireproof only a few feet above the opening. The space between that point and the top of the house is combustible construction which could be eaten up by flames in a minute. Every entrance from the stage to the auditorium should be fireproof, and the asbestos curtains should be so arranged that nothing on earth should interfere with their falling in time of emergency, such as was the case in Chicago.

Local Theater Fires.

"I remember very well the six theater fires we have had in Washington. Four of them were in the National Theater, one was the old Ford's, on Tenth Street, and the other was in the Oxford, now the Empire. The first fire in the National occurred in 1857, the second in the early sixties, and the third in the seventies. The last and most disastrous fire occurred in March, 1885, in Cleveland's first Administration. The roof collapsed within twenty minutes after fire was discovered, and if a performance had been in progress the loss of life would have exceeded this Chicago catastrophe. The fortunate thing in every one of these fires in local theaters, is that they occurred while the houses were empty. We have never had a life lost by fire in a theater."

The Precautions Here.

Fire Marshal Bieber stated that he visits one of the theaters every night, and usually finds the asbestos curtain lowered and raised, in order to see if it is in good working order. He sees that all lights are lit at exits, and that exits are not blocked. These lights must remain lit, no matter how dark the scene may be on the stage.

"Fire protection on the stage is where the utmost precaution is necessary," said the Fire Marshal. "A fireman is detailed at each performance, the fire hose has connections on both sides of the stage, and on each floor of the fly galleries. Besides this, there are fire extinguishers, cutting tools, pikes, and other fire-fighting paraphernalia.

"The use of matches, smoking of cigarettes, and cigars is carefully guarded against on the stage; in fact dressing rooms, and all portions of the stage are patrolled constantly by a fireman to see that this rule is not violated."

DR. BECKER IS HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY

Alleged Incendiary Placed Under Bond of \$7,000 by Judge Scott in Police Court This Morning.

Argument in the Police Court today in the case of arson against Dr. Henry Becker, was concluded, and Judge Scott held the defendant in \$7,000 bond for the action of the grand jury. This ends the preliminary hearing.

All of the testimony was taken on Tuesday. The Government appears to have established as a fact that Dr. Becker, after removing most of the valuable effects from his rooms at 615 Seventh Street northwest, started a fire in each of the rooms with the purpose of getting the insurance with which to pay his back rent and meet other financial obligations.

The fire occurred on Christmas night, and in addition to several lives about \$500 worth of household effects were placed in peril.

At 2 o'clock today Dr. Becker had not procured a bondsman, but it is understood the matter will be adjusted late this afternoon.

NEGRO BADLY BURNED WHILE INTOXICATED

George Toyer, a negro, lies in a critical condition at the Washington Asylum hospital, as the result of serious burns. Toyer lives in a shanty at Thirteenth and D Streets southeast. He got drunk on Tuesday, and yesterday, while alone, in some manner unknown, he caught fire from an overheated stove.

Toyer succeeded in extinguishing the flames himself, and summoned assistance, but not before he was badly burned.

NAMED SAMSON STREET.

In a report submitted to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District Committee, the Commissioners recommend favorable action on the bill providing that the minor street lying between P and Q and Fourteenth and Eighteenth Streets northwest, and now known by the names of Madison, Sampson, and Simpson Street, shall hereafter be designated Samson Street.

WIDENING OF V STREET.

The District Commissioners today approved a bill forwarded from the House and Senate Committees in the District of Columbia, providing for the widening of a portion of V Street northwest.

PRESIDENT ALERT IN KISHENEV MATTER

Simon Wolf Gets Assurance of Prompt Action.

LATER ACCOUNTS QUIETING

Anxious Inquiries From Jews All Over the Country Responded to by Reassuring Messages.

"The Government is alive to the situation. President Roosevelt gives assurance that if steps are to be taken this Government will not be behind hand." This is the tenor of messages of reply which the Hon. Simon Wolf, of the executive council of the B'nai B'rith, who saw the President with regard to conditions in Kishenev, is sending to the numerous telegrams he is receiving from the Jewish organizations all over the United States.

Last night Mr. Wolf received a dispatch from the Jewish congregation in Los Angeles, Cal. In addition he had anxious queries from the Central Relief Association of Chicago, one of the largest in the country, also from organizations in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and elsewhere. All the senders make anxious inquiry as to definite reports concerning the alleged threatened massacre to take place at Kishenev on January 7.

Reassuring Reports.

The Jewish societies count on official information from Washington, and Mr. Wolf's replies have great weight in allaying excitement which may have been unduly created. From his latest information the tenor of Mr. Wolf's dispatches is now mostly of a quieting sort.

"When the last Kishenev massacre occurred," said Mr. Wolf today, "a large number of those who escaped fled to this country and there are hundreds of these refugees in all parts of the United States. The account given by these eyewitnesses of the massacre to their relatives and friends stirred them deeply and it needed but a rumor that the horror was to be repeated to set a spark to their excitement and perhaps this may account for the recent tremendous agitation. We cannot be too careful in this matter and whether there is the slightest foundation for the threats of massacre or not, the Jews of this country intend to keep thoroughly in touch with the situation."

Mr. Wolf communicated the result of his interview with the President to a mass meeting of the Jews of Savannah, Ga., held last evening. Dispatches say a committee was appointed to take such action as it deemed fit. The colonization of Russian Jews in America, an appeal to this Government, and a direct appeal to the Czarina was advised.

FREE-HAND COMMENT ON MEN AND MANNERS

There'll be no more smoking and poker. No more cocktails and headache and sorrow. No more staying out long after midnight. For the New Year commences tomorrow!

There'll be no more betting on horses. No more losses and money to borrow. For we'll all of us make resolutions. And be sickly and good from tomorrow.

It has been a pretty good old year, after all, and we shall feel a genuine heart-wrench in laying it away in the tomb. One thing is certain: good or bad, we shall never look upon its face again, neither in time nor in eternity. It is not in the gift of the infinite to call it back for us. Some things are impossible even to Omnipotence. To make 5 out of 2 and 2 is one of these, and to restore a moment of lost time is another. We shall, therefore, feel sad when 1903 steps back into the year's waste past—when it joins "yesterday's 7,000 years." We shall never be quite so young again. Even those of us upon whose cheeks bloom the Pierian roses of youth have checked off another of the very few milestones allotted to the life of man. Youth, of course, is too joyous to realize that the current is swift, and even though the waters bubble like champagne and flowers bloom along the banks quite within reach, age is a little farther down, where the blooms grow farther back and are not so fragrant. There is little difference between twenty and twenty-one, perhaps, in the eyes of those who are still in the brave days; yet what a great difference there is, after all!

Just think of it: a man is well along at thirty, and there are only ten years between that and thirty and thirty. Every one that passes, therefore, is an important matter. And the more so because youth is the time for storing up knowledge and fitting ourselves for the serious times of life. The youth, therefore, who has wasted this past year, has good cause to bid it good-by regretfully, for he has wasted something which no prayers can restore to him. Whatever be your religious creed, you must agree that the heavens are cold and deaf to those praying for the resurrection of dead time. And we who have got up into the forties and beyond, how grudgingly, how like misers, do we give up the years one by one! To write 1904 now at the head of our letters with one eye ever on the date of our birth—when was it, 1879, 1887, 1897? God save us gentlemen and fair ladies, how time flies! 'Tis a little remark, but so full of truth that it seems to have a smack of originality about it all this season.

Now, what shall we do about it? Why, there's not much that can be done, except to believe in something. It doesn't much matter what, and to keep our hearts young. As for making New Year resolutions, there is no wisdom in that. If we are to do anything that makes a difference, we shouldn't have waited for New Year. After all, the prime lesson for this season repeats to us with increasing emphasis every year, is: that time is the most valuable thing on earth, and if there is any such thing as a governing intelligence in the universe, sometime it will ask us, "What did you do with those precious minutes and years that were given you?" And what golden-tongued witnesses will all those minutes be that we employed in doing

some useful work, in helping others, or in strengthening our own characters!

Will the running of a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio into Georgetown change the character in any way of that most interesting portion of the city of Washington? For the chief charm of Georgetown, as everybody knows, is its combined proximity and remoteness. It is reached in a very few moments by excellent street car service, yet it has managed to sit aloof, as it were, from the rest of the city, and wrapped about in a certain antebellum respectability, look with scorn upon all the bustle and gaudiness of the newer Washington. The Georgetownian has felt that, while he belonged to a different and superior order of things, he was yet within striking distance of the downtown churches, the theaters, and the gin rickey manufactories on the Avenue. Does the piercing of Georgetown by a railroad mean that it is to be modernized and the dust of ages brushed off the velvet of its ancient respectability?

Complete justice will not be done in the world until a woman who does a man's work receives a man's pay. It would be for the interest both of men and women that this should obtain, for the latter are often employed and take the places of men, simply because they can be got more cheaply. The experiment recently made in the mailbag repair shop demonstrates that women are as efficient at some sorts of work as men. These female employees receive but 17½ cents a day. Recently the experiment was made of putting on men at \$3.50 a day, but it was found that these latter accomplished less than the women, although drawing twice the pay. It seems in the women were originally paid \$2 a day, but were reduced to 17½ cents a day, and it may sound, but were they men, they would probably have little difficulty in getting their original wage restored. We are yet in that primitive state of civilization where we pay women rather according to their sex than according to what they do. Man, being the superior animal, should, as we reason, receive the larger pay, even when he does less work.

The action of Russia and Japan, respectively, as regards newspaper correspondents, is a fair criterion of the character of the civilizations of the two countries. The former country refuses to allow correspondents to accompany either her armies or her fleet, while the latter gives them great freedom and the most courteous treatment. Much as we all have read about it, it is hard to realize how thoroughly up-to-date in every sense of the word Japan is. Her treatment of correspondents is a sure guarantee that she employs no rule of the war, if war there must be, according to civilized standards.

It gives us satisfaction to note that the Brightwood citizens are still agitating for better street car service. There is great justice in their demands for a thorough service. There is no reason whatever, except, perhaps, veneration for an antiquated institution, in breaking the trip out Brightwood way in the middle and calling the company to cool their heels for half an hour in a windy shed. Even the argument that the drunken soldiers belonging to the Home, who come home in crowds over the line have a chance to sober up during the wait, does not hold; for most of them carry flasks.

ASK COURT TO ENJOIN THE WALKING DELEGATE

Bakers File Suit Against Local Union.

INVASION OF THEIR RIGHTS

Important Question Raised Relative to Interference of Organized Labor With Workmen.

The right and authority of the walking delegate or business agent of a labor union to enter a place or establishment where members of his organization are employed is made the subject and basis for a litigation instituted today in the Supreme Court of the District. The complainants are the managers and proprietors of ten local bakeries, who petition the court to enjoin John G. Schmidt, the walking delegate or business agent of Local Union No. 118, Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, from interfering with them in the conduct of their business, or with their employees. Besides the walking delegate, the officers of Local Union No. 118 are named as defendants.

List of Complainants.

The complainants are: The Boston Baking Company, Berens & Son, Robert W. Blair, Corby Brothers, Havenot Baking Company, Michael Holtzbecker, George S. Kraft's Sons, John G. Meinberg, Charles Schneider Baking Company, and Frederick Stohman.

The complainants say that there are no differences between their employees and their workmen, either in account of wages or hours. They, however, object to the walking delegate of Local Union No. 118 visiting their places of business and in any way interfering with their employees. Such interference, they say, is non-American and in restraint of their reasonable rights. It is said that it is the intention of the officers of Local Union No. 118 to put into effect, January 2, 1904, certain by-laws which were recently adopted by that organization, prescribing rules under which members of the union will be permitted to work at their places.

Would Cause Strike.

The complainants admit that they have the right to refuse the walking delegate admittance to their places of business, but in doing so would simply give the agent of the union an excuse or pretext for ordering a strike of their employees, boycotting them or causing them to be blacklisted.

The court is asked to enjoin the walking delegate, the officers of Local Union No. 118 from in any way annoying them until a final decree is signed. The complainants instituted separate suits against each of the defendants.

Alexander H. Bell is named as counsel for the complainants.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES AT CENTRAL MISSION

Cospel Meeting From Noon to Midnight. Dinner to Poor and Officers' Reception for Tomorrow.

A watch night service will be held at the Central Union Mission auditorium tonight, in accordance with the usual custom. The service will commence at 7:30 o'clock and continue until midnight, with a change of leaders each hour. A special program of music has been prepared. The public is invited to watch out the old year and welcome the new.

The mission will observe New Year Day with an evangelistic service held in the auditorium from 12 o'clock until 2:30 tomorrow.

The Women's Band will serve a New Year dinner to the poor and homeless of the city, from 1 to 4 o'clock in the chapel on the Louisiana Avenue front of the building. Tickets will be distributed by the ushers in the auditorium between 12 and 1 o'clock. Tables to accommodate 100 persons at a time will be provided, and there will be no charge for anyone to go hungry on the first day of the new year.

Members of the board and their wives and the Women's Band will hold a public reception in the board room from 2 to 3 o'clock.

The masters of the city and members of the various churches are especially invited to call and accept the hospitality of the board, and look over the building.

Evangelistic services will be held in the auditorium from 12 o'clock to 2:30 with a change of leaders and helpers each hour.

SUES RAILROAD COMPANY FOR \$20,000 DAMAGES

Elias Raff has entered suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to recover \$20,000 as damages for personal injuries. He says that on October 21 last he was injured at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., when alighting from a car owned by the defendant.

Mr. Raff says one of his legs and his ankle were permanently injured. Padgett & Forester are named as counsel for the plaintiff.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY SUBJECT TO

Pe-ru-na Cures a Cold Before It Develops Into Chronic Winter Catarrh.

Coughs, Colds and LaGrippe Are All Winter Catarrh and Will Develop Into Chronic Catarrh if Not Checked at the Onset.

Pe-ru-na Is an Absolute Protection Against Catching Cold.

It Cures Catarrh in All Phases and Stages, as Thousands of Thankful People Testify.

Severe Winter Weather Causes Catarrh, Cough, Colds and LaGrippe.

Miss Emma Loescher, Menasha, Wis., writes:

"I am pleased to say that Peruna cured me in less than three months of a most chronic case of catarrh, the result of a bad cold which I neglected. I was annoyed by catarrh of the head for some time, it then went to my throat, and then to my bronchial tubes. My breath was bad, my appetite poor, and I had continual headaches, but immediately on taking Peruna I was relieved and in time it cured me."

—Miss Emma Loescher.

Keep Pe-ru-na in the House to Use at the Slightest Symptom of Catarrh.

Catching cold is really the acute stage of catarrh. A sudden chilling of the surface of the body drives the blood to the interior of the body, and its presence in unusual quantities causes temporary congestion of some organ, which may continue long enough to produce the disturbance called "a cold."

Members of the respiratory tract are oftenest damaged by this rush of blood to the warmer parts of the body.

Of the respiratory tract are oftenest damaged by this rush of blood to the warmer parts of the body.

affords little or no support to the delicate vessels turged with an unusual supply of blood. Peruna acts directly on the vaso-motor system of nerves, which give tonic to these overworked vessels, and enables them to regain their

usual elasticity, and thus prevents further derangement.

Chronic catarrh is so undoubtedly and directly the result of an ordinary cold that it would be quite correct to call chronic catarrh a settled or old cold. At least one-fourth of the inhabitants north of the fortieth degree of latitude are more or less afflicted with catarrh in some form. To say that this vast multitude of people is miserable is only to give a mild statement of the case.

When to Treat a Cold.

The treatment of colds ought to begin with the appearance of the first symptoms. Since a cold has the inevitable effect of producing congestion of some mucous surface, the remedy for it ought to operate, there also. The compound Peruna was devised with especial reference to this effect. It operates by increasing the circulation in the mucous membranes of the whole body, and, no matter where the cold may have settled,

whether in the head, throat, lungs, kidneys or urinary organs, Peruna will immediately relieve the congested membrane and stop the discharge.

Miss Grace Lawson, 31 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"For several years I was troubled with catarrh of the head having headache almost constantly. The discharge from the catarrh which most annoyed me kept dropping in my throat. A few bottles of Peruna soon relieved me of this terrible disease, and I cannot say too much in praise of your medicine."

—Miss Grace Lawson.

Mrs. H. E. Adams, ex-President of the 10th Ward Club, South Bend, Ind., as follows: "I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I took it about a year ago, and it soon brought me relief from a cold on my lungs, which threatened to be serious. The lungs were sore and inflamed. I coughed a couple of hours every night, and I felt something must be done before my lungs became affected. I tried Peruna and found that it was able to bring about a speedy cure."

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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INTO AN OPEN SWITCH CRASHED FLYING TRAIN